

secret in this country will be peculiarly keen, for though we did not always find him easy to deal with, and have perhaps thought that he pressed the interests of his country almost too vigorously, he had always been recognized as a firm friend of that good understanding between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race which the peace of the world so largely depends.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "There will be the most genuine sorrow throughout all public circles in this country at the news. The sincerity and largeness of mind, which it was impossible to mistake in either Mr. Hay's personal intercourse or his writings, gave an impetus to Anglo-American friendship which has never since flagged, and when he left this country to superintend the foreign diplomacy of his own from Washington the confidence which he had begotten as Ambassador continued to lend effectiveness to his efforts in the direction of international goodwill."

The *Evening Standard* says: "By his death society, politics and literature are sensibly poorer, and to the worldwide sorrow that will be expressed Englishmen will add a particular tribute of affectionate esteem. He was indeed the best and highest type of American citizen, and the world mourns his loss."

EUROPE'S TRIBUTES.

Chancellor von Bülow says Germany's Regret is sincere.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

Berlin, July 1.—The representative of Chancellor von Bülow at the Foreign Office drew up the following note for the correspondent of THE SUN in regard to the death of Secretary Hay: "Immediately on hearing the news of Mr. Hay's death this morning Baron von Richthofen, the German Foreign Minister, went to the American Embassy and expressed to Ambassador Tower his deepest regret at the loss of a meritorious and important statesman."

His expressed regret, however, is his personal opinion the statement continued: "Mr. Hay's death is deeply regretted in Government circles. We had hoped that the favorable reports of the result of the Naumburg cure were true and that with renewed strength he would resume his responsible post."

"Mr. Hay's diplomatic talents were always fully recognized in Berlin, where the opinion was held that the recent important product of American diplomacy and the reputation that that diplomacy had won from Washington were largely due to his education and development which, namely, diplomacy, had received at his hands. He was regarded as one of the Secretaries of State who had done most to further American interests all over the world, and whether his private leanings were more toward one or the other country is a question which is not concerned with a judgment of his political character. His policy was consistently directed in the interest of America and he had always made good American policies, but Germany was always able to come to a good understanding with him. On this account the regret at the loss the American people have suffered is sincere and hearty."

The Kaiser is at Travemünde, but the correspondent is assured that the above represents his feeling toward the event.

The *Vossische Zeitung* considers that Mr. Hay was regarded in many quarters in Germany as the declared enemy of Germany, in this respect being the opposite of President Roosevelt.

The *Lebzeiten* says that the efforts of Mr. Hay were chiefly devoted to the maintenance of the world's peace. As a litterateur he displayed a profound intellect, an original personality and a rich and humane spirit.

Vienna, July 1.—Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Chancellor, called at the American Embassy to-day and expressed his sympathy with the United States in the death of Secretary Hay.

Paris, July 1.—Prime Minister Rouvier to-day expressed the keenest regret at the death of Secretary Hay. He said his state-manship had filled Europe with wonder.

CABINET TRIBUTES.

They Look Upon Hay's Death as a Personal as Well as a National Loss.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—All the members of the Cabinet are in town except Secretary Taft and Attorney General Moody, who went away this morning. Not one of them was prepared for Mr. Hay's sudden death, which brought a sense of personal loss to every Cabinet officer, including Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte, who, while he entered the President's official family only this morning, knew Mr. Hay well.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw said: "In the death of John Hay, the nation has lost one of its greatest citizens and ablest public servants. His name will ever stand among the names of great men who have served the nation in the field of diplomacy have contributed to results far reaching in their influence as the race. In private life he was most companionable, and I have never met a man more instructive, as well as interesting, in conversation. All who knew him loved him, and those who knew him best loved him most. Measured by his attainments, he was the most modest, unassuming and retiring man I have ever known."

Secretary of Commerce Metcalf said: "In the death of John Hay the nation has suffered an almost irreparable loss. No man had a deeper knowledge of the world, the future and the greatness of the American nation than he, and no Secretary of State has ever contributed so much to the nation's greatness as he. He loved his country, he worked for his country and he gave his life in his country's service. No man could do more."

Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte said: "I am truly shocked to get the announcement of Mr. Hay's sudden death in this morning's paper. I had fully appreciated the serious character of his illness, but I did not expect it to come so suddenly. His condition critical. His abilities and services as a statesman and his virtues as a citizen and a man are so universally recognized that any reference to them now would be superfluous. His death leaves a great gap in the Government and it will be a hard task for his successor, whatever his merits, to secure the same comparison."

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson said: "Secretary Hay was a thoroughly trained and well-balanced man. He made his country a model for righteousness among nations. He knew the character of the world and their peculiarities as familiarly as his Cabinet. He would have lived longer had he retired to quietude in his country, and he knew this, but he thought the American people will worth serving and placed this duty before all selfish considerations, even death."

Postmaster-General Cortelyou said: "John Hay lived to see the successful results of many of the great policies with which he had so much to do. His name has come to high station with finer equipment for public service. He was one of the most lovable of men, and his loss will be keenly felt by his colleagues, who will always recall the simplicity and dignity of his character and the gentleness of the man in all their relations with him. History will place his name among the great Americans who have contributed in large degree to their country's glory and prosperity."

Secretary Gilebreath said: "The death of Secretary Hay is an international as well as a national loss. His country and his countrymen almost irreparable, in view of his masterly achievements in statesmanship, brilliant ability and the charming personality which won him the respect of all who had the privilege of his acquaintance."

HAY'S LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

THE SHOCK TO HIS FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES THERE.

He Was Held in What Amounts to Deep Affection by His Cabinet Colleagues and His Purely Social Friends—Much of His Suffering Due to a Morbidity Caused by the Knowledge That He Was Reaching the End of His Days—Incidents of Generosity and Humor.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The news that Mr. Hay was dead, cried out by shrill voiced vendors of newspaper extras when the town was just awakening for the day's activity, came as a painful surprise to most of Washington and as a real shock to those who had been associated, socially or officially, with the famous Secretary of State. To the great majority of Washingtonians Mr. Hay was known only, as he was to the rest of the country, by reputation, but the residents of the Capital took pride in the fact that the man whom they, in common with a large part of the world, regarded as the greatest diplomatist of the day was a fellow citizen of theirs, for Mr. Hay claimed the District of Columbia as his permanent legal residence, and the people here naturally felt a deep interest in all his doings, whether of a public nature or otherwise.

By his cabinet associates, his subordinates of the State Department and his purely social friends and acquaintances he was held in what amounts to deep affection. It is no exaggeration to say that the regard felt for Mr. Hay by all who knew him went beyond the measure of mere liking. Quiet, retiring, almost a recluse, Mr. Hay was seen little in the world of society. He cared nothing for general company with men, but was, nevertheless, fond of good fellowship, and always delighted to sit with his friends. His intimates were few and foremost among them stood Henry Adams, the historian, his next door neighbor, whose tastes were similar to those of Mr. Hay and whose affection for the great diplomatist was fully reciprocated. Upon him the death of Mr. Hay falls with greater force than upon any one outside of the Hay family. It was Mr. Adams who was Mr. Hay's companion on the strolls which were frequently taken in the northwestern part of the capital, and it was Mr. Adams who accompanied Mr. Hay on his recent trip to Europe.

Since the sudden death of his son, four years ago, Mr. Hay accepted no social invitations except such as he could not decline on account of his official position, and he and Mrs. Hay entertained in a formal way only when the dictates of their public status required. Since the marriage of their daughters Mr. Hay and his wife have lived alone most of the time in the big house at the corner of Sixteenth and H streets, just across historic Lafayette Square from the White House and directly opposite St. John's Church, which many Presidents have attended.

Adjoining the Hay residence on H street, and seeming a part of it, is the home of Mr. Adams. When his official day had ended, Mr. Hay would go for a stroll with Mrs. Adams, or perhaps for a drive with Mrs. Hay. Back again in time to dress for dinner, for Mr. Hay was always punctilious in the matter of his attire, he would go to his splendid library after the evening meal, and spend the hours until bedtime in reading, light literary work, or chatting with Mrs. Hay, whose devotion to her husband in the declining years of his life was constant and touching.

It was Mrs. Hay who held her husband to the regimen which his physician laid down. After his illness several years ago the doctors ordered that he should work at the State Department only a portion of the official day, and he made it his practice not to return to his office after he left there at luncheon time. At first Mr. Hay occasionally slipped away from home in the afternoon to do some work at the department, but Mrs. Hay put a stop to this by coming after him in her carriage and insisting that he go driving.

To his children as well as to his wife he was deeply devoted. The death of his elder son, Adelbert Stone Hay, who was killed by falling from a window at New Haven while there to attend the Yale commencement, was a terrible shock to Mr. Hay, and perhaps helped to shorten his life, but he did not show to the world the deep grief he felt. After the marriage of his daughters, of whom he was very proud, he claimed one day to be a hunter after titles, a lover of royalty, but I think the marriages of my daughters have answered that. I did not seek foreign princes; they were sought by two American princes, of whose titles to nobility I am prouder than I would be of those who come from royal ancestry."

Miss Helen Hay became the wife of Payne Whitney and Miss Alice Hay is now Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr. The remaining child, Clarence, is a student at Yale. Now that Mr. Hay is dead, there is no longer the necessity of concealing from the general public that much of his suffering was due to a morbidness that at times took the form of deep mental depression. This condition was known to all of Mr. Hay's friends, but a regard for Mr. Hay's feelings prevented the publication of the fact. It should not be understood that this depression in any way affected the wonderful mental powers of the late Secretary of State. On the contrary, his mind remained as vigorous and as active as ever. It manifested itself in frequent fits of what is commonly termed the "blues."

At the bottom of this phase of Mr. Hay's character was his almost feminine sensitiveness. His feelings were easily injured, and he suffered keenly under criticism of his public policies. But the acute cause of his morbidness in recent years was the knowledge that he had become an old man. He realized too keenly that he was reaching the end of his days, and the fact that death was a matter of a comparatively short time depressed him greatly. He was afraid to die, having much of McKim's spirit in that particular, but he did not want to die at a time when he felt he was doing good in the world. He believed it to be a world well worth living in and could not contemplate with complete resignation the certainty that he would soon be called from it.

"I am the oldest man on earth," he would sometimes say to his intimates; "too old to be here at work."

Yet he resented in a semi-humorous way the fear theory of the uselessness of men past 60, and in words of extreme eloquence proceeded to tear to pieces the idea suggested by the distinguished physician. In all, or nearly all, of his public addresses delivered in the past four or five years this note of sadness over his age was sounded, but it was apparent only to those who knew him well. "We who are of another generation," was one way in which he sounded it, and a perusal of his speeches in the period mentioned will show that in nearly all of them he made some reference to his advancing years, emphasizing in the aggregate that he was contented thinking he had expected to die at half-jocular, half-serious I am the

oldest man on earth." But even the morbid feeling which Mr. Hay experienced over the knowledge that the flood of years was sweeping down upon him did not prevent him from having his little joke on this subject. He had been all one time and a friend made bold to ask what the trouble was.

"I am suffering from an incurable disease," answered Mr. Hay, bravely, and the friend of making further inquiry; but he told the story to many of his associates, nearly all of whom were acquainted with Mr. Hay, and the remark spread around Washington that a deadly disease held the Secretary of State within its grasp.

One intimate acquaintance of Mr. Hay determined to find out the nature of the Secretary's ailment, and addressed him one day with the remark:

"I have been told that you are suffering from an incurable disease. Is it true?"

"It is," said Mr. Hay in a sad tone.

"What is the incurable disease?" then asked the insistent acquaintance.

"Old age," exclaimed Mr. Hay with a chuckle.

With President Roosevelt Mr. Hay was on the best of terms. Between them there existed a cordial friendship and confidence that was never shaken. The keynote of Mr. Hay's character was loyalty. However much he may have differed with his chief in matters of policy, the world never heard of it, and only after his death was determined for the Department of State Mr. Hay set to work to carry it out, regardless of what his previous views were to his wisdom might have been. He was so with Mr. McKinley, as with Mr. Roosevelt, and no younger man ever cared more for an elder who was not a near relative than Theodore Roosevelt cared for John Hay.

To Mr. Hay Mr. Roosevelt was a constant delight. He enjoyed immensely the President's enthusiasm and activity, and returned him many a vigorous blow. His overflowing with the good nature which the President engendered. Mr. Roosevelt especially did not realize how frequently his joy in looking at things common to himself to his Secretary of State and drove away the depression from which the Secretary so frequently suffered.

Most European visitors to Washington have been astonished over the ease with which they were able to obtain audiences with the Secretary of State. They found him cordial and sympathetic, and in the office that he could not find time or inclination to chat with them upon any commonplace subject which might be brought up by the conversation. As for the foreigner, he found him so his fellow countrymen found him. Mr. Hay was simple in manner, jovial at times, ready to appreciate a good story and always able to tell one as good or better.

Yet the air of dignity was never absent. It was an indefinable something that impressed the observer, even when Mr. Hay was in his most unassuming mood. He was regarded as the best story teller in the Cabinet, not because his stories were better or more quaintly told than those of some of his colleagues, but because the way in which he always appropriate and scored a point. His sense of the humorous was very greatly developed. Those who knew him well found him consistently humorous, and he was ready to take as to give advice, willing to be unconventional if the circumstances permitted, kindly, considerate and thoughtful, and above all decidedly humorous in their way of looking at things in others when they were committed honestly.

To those who were not of his station, intellectually, socially or officially, Mr. Hay was particularly agreeable. His messenger at the State Department has some story to tell of his generosity and thoughtfulness.

"It seems like the good old times have come back," said one messenger on Christmas Eve, when he had received, as all his coworkers had, a substantial recognition of Mr. Hay's appreciation. "The Secretary of State was consistently careful not to injure the feelings of those with whom he was brought in contact, and his wonder of it is that a man as intelligent as he has been for the past four years was able to refrain from showing irritation on many occasions."

A little incident will serve to indicate his goodness of heart, and how it pained him if he inadvertently caused distress to the feelings of an acquaintance. One day Mr. Hay told to some newspaper men a story with so much interest and interest in it that one of his callers regarded it as too good to be lost. So he sent it to the newspaper, and on the following day told Mr. Hay that he had picked it up. Mr. Hay had an understanding with the newspaper men, with whom he frequently talked in a confidential way, that he was not to be quoted in the public press without his consent. He was, therefore, surprised and displeased when he found that the newspaper had printed the story without his consent. He was, therefore, surprised and displeased when he found that the newspaper had printed the story without his consent.

My dear — I am sorry I seemed somewhat abrupt on Saturday. I had not seen the paragraph, and was a little annoyed at being asked to say that I had not. I am, however, a fair and considerate man, and I am sure that you will excuse me. Please excuse me, and I will be glad to hear from you again. Yours sincerely, JOHN HAY.

In addition to his ability to tell humorous stories, Mr. Hay was a frequent quotation of his friends. Some of his friends have claimed that, like Macaulay, he was always able to finish out a quotation of any kind, which was a great help to them. Frequent attempts were made to test Mr. Hay in this regard and it is said that he was never found wanting. His familiarity with Shakespeare stood him in good stead on many occasions when an appropriate quotation was needed. One morning he had been reading a political address by Edmund Burke, and was very much impressed with Mr. Burke's argument. "Oh, the man who steals away our reason," he exclaimed, paraphrasing the quotation from Macbeth which he had just read. "Oh, the man who steals away our reason."

Mrs. Hay acquired a fortune from her father, and upon the death of her mother, she was a wealthy woman. She was considerably older than Mr. Hay, and was able to increase his means by profitable investments. She had built an apartment house, Stoneleigh Court, the largest in Washington, in a fashionable part of the city. This residence was valued at one million dollars. It was said, although the statement was never confirmed, that he intended to leave this house as a part legacy to his children, who would secure a neat annual income from it.

When the official notification of Mr. Hay's death was received at the various Government Departments, all flags over the buildings were lowered to half-mast. By direction of Acting Secretary Peirce, the chair which Mr. Hay occupied while engaged in his duties at the State Department was draped in black. This was the only outward sign of mourning for the dead Cabinet officer, an act of Congress forbidding the draping of public buildings out of respect to the death of any officer, including the President.

The first news of Mr. Hay's death reached Washington at about 2:30 o'clock this morning in a telegram from John J. Balcock, Mr. Hay's private secretary. Mr. Balcock, who had been in the State Department for many years, was deeply grieved by the news. He had known Mr. Hay for many years, and he was a close friend of his. He was, therefore, surprised and displeased when he found that the newspaper had printed the story without his consent.

Mr. Peirce sent a despatch to President Roosevelt at Cleveland, and later in the day received a telegram from Oyster Bay telling him that the funeral would be held at Cleveland on Monday. Mr. Peirce then called on the President and presented the members of the Cabinet to be present at the funeral services, and act as honorary pallbearers. The President then called on the Secretary of the Treasury and told him that he would go to New York on a special train and desired that the members of the Cabinet should go with him.

Nearly all the Ambassadors and Ministers of foreign countries who are in the United States are probably going to Cleveland to attend the funeral. The Secretary of the Diplomatic Corps has been called by its dean, Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, to make the necessary arrangements.

THE PRESIDENT'S SORROW.

WAS UNWILLING TO BELIEVE THAT MR. HAY WAS DEAD.

The American People Never Had a Greater Secretary of State. He Says—He Will Attend the Funeral—Taft Not to Turn Back—Messages of Condolence.

OYSTER BAY, July 1.—President Roosevelt was notified of Secretary Hay's death at 6:30 o'clock this morning and was greatly shocked. The news read Oyster Bay during the night and was taken by a newspaper correspondent to Sagamore Hill. The President immediately wrote this despatch to Mrs. Hay:

"I cannot believe the dreadful news. Pray accept our deepest sympathy in your terrible bereavement. I do not know what to say to express my sorrow."

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

The President did not receive Mrs. Hay's despatch until after 9 o'clock. Her message was as follows:

"Mr. Hay died of a sudden heart failure at 12:25 this morning. His condition during the day had been perfectly satisfactory. The end came most unexpectedly."

"Mrs. Hay."

Up to the receipt of this message the President regarded the news as almost incredible. Only yesterday he had heard that Mr. Hay was better and last Wednesday when the President was in Cambridge Dr. Jackson of Boston, who had attended Secretary Hay, assured the President that Mr. Hay was on the way to recovery. The other physicians, Dr. Jackson has said, agreed with him.

At noon Secretary Loeb gave out the following statement from the President:

"My sense of deep personal loss, great though it is, is lost in my sense of the bereavement to the whole country in Mr. Hay's death. I was inexpressibly shocked, as every one was, for all of us, including Mr. Hay's immediate family, had supposed that all immediate danger was over, and I had been hoping that the rest during the summer would put him again in good health by the fall."

"The American people have never had a greater Secretary of State than John Hay, and his loss is a national calamity."

The President said that he would go to the funeral wherever it was held, and he heard from Mrs. Hay that the funeral will be held in Cleveland. If the funeral is to be next Wednesday morning, the President will have to leave Oyster Bay in the afternoon of Tuesday, July 5.

KING EDWARD'S MESSAGE.

One of the first messages of condolence received by the President, and the first from an European monarch, came from King Edward about noon.

"The President, I beg to offer the expression of my deepest sympathy on the occasion of the death of your distinguished Secretary of State, Mr. Hay, whom I had the pleasure of seeing recently. His loss to the great country over which you preside will be a national one."

"EDWARD R."

To this the President replied:

"His Majesty, King Edward VII., London, England."

"Pray accept my hearty thanks for the expression of your sympathy in what is a national bereavement."

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

The death of Secretary Hay was authoritatively stated to-day, will in no way interfere with Secretary Taft's trip to the Philippines. He is now on the way and the trip is deemed of great importance to be abandoned. The President has said nothing about the appointment of a successor to Mr. Hay, except that he will make no immediate choice. The President's second Secretary, Peirce, Third Assistant Secretary Alvey A. Adee, who recently went to Europe on his vacation, is now on his way home.

Attached to the typewritten statement Mr. Loeb gave out on behalf of the President was this note:

"Mr. Hay was a close friend of the President's father and has always known the President. Aside from their official relations, they had the most affectionate companionship. Every Sunday throughout the country, Mr. Hay would call on the President to stop at Mr. Hay's house for an hour's talk with him. Mr. Hay, of course, knew Lincoln as no other living man did, and there was no subject which he talked of so much as Lincoln's deeds and characteristics, his difficulties and his triumphs."

CHINESE AMBASSADOR'S EULOGY.

AMHERST, Mass., July 1.—Chen Chung Liang, Chinese Ambassador to Cleveland, who informed of the death of Secretary Hay was greatly moved and said:

"China mourns with the citizens of this country the death of the Secretary of State. The magnanimous policy the late Secretary pursued in Far Eastern questions will always be cherished by the Chinese people and Chinese officials with the deepest gratitude."

"In all international questions, while always upholding the dignity of this country and demanding justice to his fellow countrymen, who conferred with the same consideration of the dignity and justice due to other Governments."

"With his lamentable death the world has lost to the most perfect diplomat, a man of most liberal statesman and a friend of humanity. I cannot express my profound grief at this sad news. I mourn for the late Secretary as an old, tried and personal friend."

"CLEVELAND ON HAY."

"All Should Profit by His Lofly Example of Patriotism."

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 1.—Ex-President Cleveland was seen aboard the yacht Onondaga off Gray Gables this morning and paid the following tribute to Secretary Hay, whose sudden death was a great shock to him:

"I am intensely shocked and grieved to hear of the death of Secretary Hay. I feel that in the light of the highest and most substantial good of the country we should afford a loss such a man. While the grief caused by his death must be universal, we, as a people, should be grateful for his life and deeds, and above all should profit by his lofly example of patriotism."

Even the death of a President would not so much as the death of Secretary Hay. It is not unlikely that the flags on Federal property hereabouts may fly to-day in memory of the mourning policy of the Secretary of State.

POST OFFICE FLAGS STAFF HIGH.

While the City Hall's was half-masted on account of Hay's death.

The flags on the Post Office Building flew as usual yesterday, in contrast with the half-masted bunting of the City Hall. The city mourns the nation's dead without waiting for official orders. The death of a President will not send the custodians of Federal buildings aloft to lower the colors to midmast. They must wait for orders from Washington. It is not unlikely that the flags on Federal property hereabouts may fly to-day in memory of the mourning policy of the Secretary of State.

LOCKED UP THE MAN SHOT AT.

Man Who Fired at Him and Hit Girl in Crowd Eludes the Police.

Herbert Green, a negro, fired five shots at Arthur Ferribee, another negro, at the corner of Lenox avenue and 134th street last night. They had started to fight in a pool and billiard room and continued after they got to the street. Their loud talk attracted a crowd.

When the crowd got large enough to appreciate gun play Green whipped out a revolver. One shot was fired and it landed in the left thigh of Lizzie Lawless, colored, 21 years old, of 104 West 134th street. Lizzie was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital. Green escaped, but Ferribee was locked up.

The Educational Side of The PIANOLA

IN connection with the meeting of The National Educational Association at Asbury Park, July 3 to 8, at which there will be in attendance 40,000 leading educators, the extracts below showing how the Pianola is regarded in the educational world will be found of interest.

Only a few years ago the illustrated music lessons in our principal colleges and schools were furnished exclusively by hand. Since teachers of music could not be expected to have an unlimited repertoire, students were unable, as a rule, to acquire more than a fragmentary view of the great field of musical literature.

When in 1898 the creation of the Pianola was announced, immediately the whole aspect of musical education changed. Here was the first practical means by which people in general could become familiar with the world's best music.

Since then the powers and capacities of the Pianola and its services in the cause of education have become a demonstrated fact as is shown by the accompanying list of important institutions which have adopted it. The educational function of the Pianola is not in providing a substitute for great artists, but in supplementing their labors and that of all teachers.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Extract from a syllabus of a collegiate course of lectures on the development of instrumental music:

"This course on the development of instrumental music as given in Extension Teaching in Teachers College provides illustration of the larger instrumental forms by means of the Pianola played by the Lecturer and the instrument will be accessible in the lecture-room as a working laboratory to students taking this course. Study of music in this manner by means of the piano player is recommended as the best means ordinarily obtainable of becoming familiar with the larger works of music."

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Cambridge, March 18, 1904.

I believe that these artistically edited rolls, together with the recent improvements in the Pianola, are the first steps of a very important epoch in musical education.

The Pianola, with its intelligently selected repertoire of the best literature, entirely supplies these deficiencies, and music-lovers throughout the land are eagerly accepting the chance to hear, even in miniature, sonatas, symphonies, overtures, operas, etc., which would otherwise be a sealed book to them. The possibilities of all this from the standpoint of true musical culture I consider boundless. Sincerely, (Signed) WALTER R. SPALDING.

Extract from a letter from the Honorable W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education

"This wonderful invention places great music within the means of the aspiring youth who wishes to devote his hours to the mastery of the aesthetics of Musical Art without being obliged to spend years of busy days upon the mechanical effort to master the technique. . . . This invention, therefore, means a revolution in the highest study of art. . . . I predict that the new invention for reproducing the best interpretations of the great musical authors will ultimately find a place in what are called the general exercises of all our High Schools, and therefore from the date of the adoption of this course a new era will dawn in American education."

Besides these impressive names the entire body of leading composers, artists, educators, critics and teachers of standing have paid their tribute to the educational results which follow the use of the Pianola in schools and halls. The attention of all persons interested in education is directed to the New Musical Education. With the Pianola, music study becomes a joy instead of a tedious task.

Booklet descriptive of The New Musical Education, giving an outline of the various lesson courses, will be sent upon application.

The Aeolian Company, Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th Street, New York

Chilean Minister; Baron Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador; Leo Vogel, the Minister from Switzerland, and Señor Rivero, Chargé d'Affaires for Cuba, were among others who called.

GIRL WHIPS A MASHER.

Gives Him a Black Eye and Is Complimented in Court.

PITTSBURGH, July 1.—Miss Maude Livingston, whose home is in the fashionable East End district, was complimented by Magistrate Moke to-day for administering a beating to John Johns of Allegheny, whom the Magistrate classed as a professional masher.

Miss Livingston was returning to her home when she was accosted by Johns. She paid no attention to him, but he persisted. She is a golf player of local renown and is athletic. She gave Johns a slap in the face and followed it up with blows with her fist which resulted in a black eye and a cut lip for the masher.

John's cries attracted the attention of Policeman Morton, who took them both to the police station. Miss Livingston telephoned to friends and was soon released, while Johns remained until to-day.

Miss Livingston was at the hearing when she was called this morning and told her story. The Magistrate complimented her highly, and said he was sorry there were not more girls like her who could defend themselves from such ruffians. She was released under a \$500 bond, and the Magistrate, while the disgraced Johns was fined \$5 and costs.

Trusting Bather Loses Her Jewels.

The Coney Island police are looking for a man who gave the name of Tommy Ryan and said he was a Chicago pugilist. Miss Viola Bell, who was staying at the hotel where Ryan boarded, says she went bathing on Friday, after having given Ryan her gold watch, diamond ring, earrings and \$5 in cash to hold until she came out. She went under a broom and when she came up Ryan had disappeared.

Gen. Blackmar, G. A. R. Commander, Ill.

Boston, July 1.—Gen. Wilmon W. Blackmar, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, is confined to his home in Hingham by illness, the result of overwork. Gen. Blackmar, since his election as commander-in-chief, has visited practically every department in the organization. His illness is not serious, but his physician ordered him to stay in bed as a matter of precaution.

A Hepplewhite Settee

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Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.
Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.
Columbia Conservatory of Music, Chicago.
Crane Normal Institute of Music (Poland, N. Y.).
Weston Normal School, Weston, Oregon.
Oregon State Normal School, Monmouth, Ore.
Willamette University, Salem, Oregon.
Hyannis Normal School, Hyannis, Mass.
Framingham Normal School, Framingham, Mass.
Ethical Culture School, New York City.
Riverview Military Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Wyoming St. High School, Dayton, O.
Cascadia Preparatory School, Itasca, N. Y.
Columbia Grammar School, N. Y. City.
Notre Dame School, Baltimore, Md.
St. Xavier's College, Cincinnati, O.
Lerch School of Music, Cincinnati, O.
Hill School, Pottstown, Pa.
Briardiff Manor School.
Morton Street Public School (Newark, N. J.).
Miss May Winsor's School (Boston).
St. Mary's Academy (Burlington, Vt.).
Northern Normal School (Marquette, Mich.).
Wells College (Aurora, N. Y.).
Miss Scoville's School, New York.
New York Training School for Teachers, New York.
West High School (Cleveland, O.).
High School (Pittsburgh, Pa.).
American Institute of Applied Music (N. Y. City).
St. Margaret's School (Waterbury, Conn.).
Lasalle Seminary (Auburndale, Mass.).
Broad Street Conservatory of Music (Phila.).
The Craigie School, New York City.
Keene (N. H.) Music Club.
Pianola Club (Ann Arbor, Mich.).

Huge Dog Didn't Bite, but Jumped Upon Old Lady and Proccession of Children.

As Mrs. Anna G. Spangenberg, 84 years old, of 658 Bergen avenue, The Bronx, was walking near her home yesterday afternoon a big mastiff came racing up behind her and sprang at her. The animal hit her squarely between the shoulders and knocked her several feet. Then it raced on.

Several hundred children who had been attending the James J. McGuire outing were passing down 154th street when the big